

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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DISPUTES IN PRIVATE SECTORS AND CONFLICTS

Some general statements can be made about the disputes in the private sectors of the economy. In the first place, the disputes in the private sectors are more numerous than those in the public sectors. This is true in all countries. In the second place, the disputes in the private sectors are more frequent than those in the public sectors. This is also true in all countries. In the third place, the disputes in the private sectors are more serious than those in the public sectors. This is true in all countries. In the fourth place, the disputes in the private sectors are more difficult to settle than those in the public sectors. This is true in all countries.

It is important to note that

the disputes in the private sectors

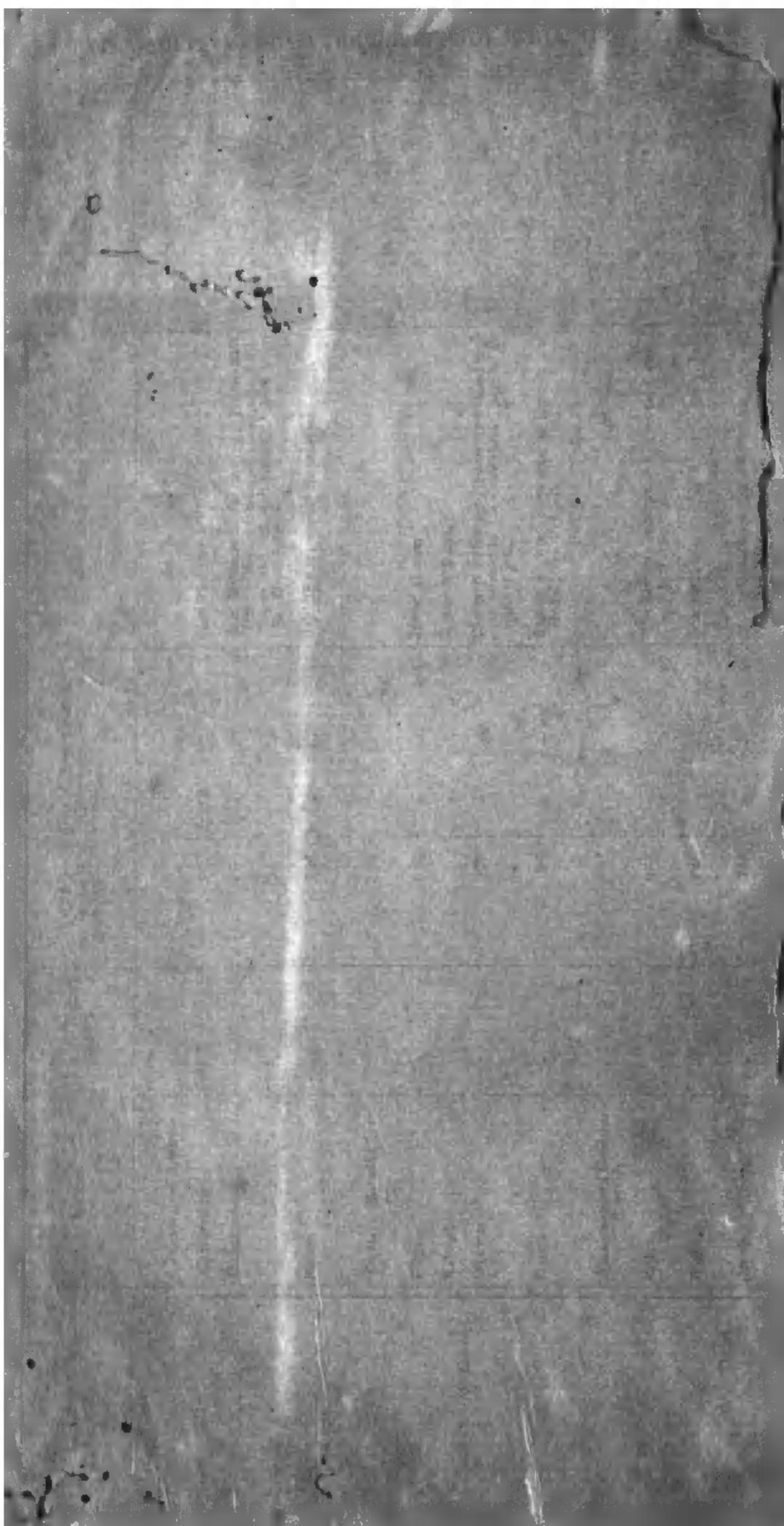
are more frequent than those in the public sectors.

The disputes in the private sectors

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Public Health.

Burdwan	July 1	4-18	July 2	... Burdwan.—Fever prevalent.
Twenty-four Pergannahs...	"	1-47	"	Twenty-four Pergannahs.—General health good; cholera has abated at Basirhat.
Dacca	"	4-78	"	Patna.—Small-pox has disappeared; cholera prevalent all over the district, but not epidemic.
BENGAL	"	"	"	Bhagalpur.—Small-pox still prevalent.
				Cuttack.—Some cases of cholera.
				Kamroop.—Public health good.
				Raien wanted in almost all places; located in some districts.
				General Report.
Burdwan	"	1-63	"	Weather excessively hot; sun crop much injured; rain much needed for sun and human bowings.
				Weather oppressively hot; more or less rain in the early part of the fortnight; crops suffering from want of rain.
				Weather very hot with occasional rain and storms; prospects of crops good; more rain wanted.
				Weather very hot, dry and unseasonable; bhadoi crops suffering greatly from want of rain.
				Weather hot with west winds; crops better in the north than in the south, rain generally wanted.
				Weather hot; rain at sub-divisions, but sparsely wanted.
				Heavy rains in mornings with sunny afternoons during the first week; hazy and hot with occasional cool winds afterwards. A few crops being reaped; tea, cotton, and sugar-cane favorable; shales than being sown in nurseries; and partially destroyed in Bengal by inundation.
				During the past fortnight the dry westerly winds have returned. Storms of rains disappeared, causing general apprehensions with increasing distress in Jhansi and South Mirzapore, and rising prices. On 1st instant wind changed to east, with clouds and promising fall in Nizam Tal and Rokkund. Two inches of rain fell at Moradabad, and one inch at Bareilly. Appearances now more favorable.
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCHEM.	"	"	July 3	"

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 5, 1878.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.		Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
					July 2	July 3	
PUNJAB	Delhi	***	***	0.6	***	***	Wather warm and oppressive and cloudy. Sowings not commenced.
	Umballa	***	***	0.2	***	***	Sowings in progress.
	Jalandhar	***	***	0.3	***	***	Rain much wanted; weather oppressive.
	Lahore	***	***	0.3	***	***	Preparations for khureef in progress.
	Multan	***	***	0.3	***	***	A very slight fall of rain; more wanted.
	Rawalpindi	***	***	***	***	***	Raij wanted; khureef ploughings in progress.
	Peshawar	***	***	***	***	***	Rain has fallen in Marital showers, but not in sufficient quantity for agricultural purposes; more rain is wanted.
OUDH	Lucknow	***	***	0.05	***	***	Rain greatly needed to save the first rice sowings.
	Fairauli	***	***	0.9	***	***	Slight rain; rice and cotton sowing; early sowings a foot high; sugarcane thriving.
	Raipur	***	***	1.61	***	***	Early sowings withering from cessation of rain.
	Bilaspur	***	***	***	***	***	Rain wanted to improve prospects.
GURKHA PROVINCE	Sumbulpur	***	4	2.66	***	***	Prospects favorable; prices stationary.
	Hoshangabad	***	***	1.10	***	***	No rain; prices stationary.
	Baitoli	***	***	0.35	***	***	Rain prepared for khureef sowings; prices rising from scarcity.
	Nimar	***	***	2.70	***	***	Sowing of jowari and mutton commenced.
	Nursinghpur	***	***	***	***	***	More rain wanted; tanks and wells drying; prices favorable.
Central Provinces	Nagpoor	***	July 2	1.62	***	***	The rain having set in in earnest at Nagpoor, there is every hope of a general improvement in prospects.
	Wardha	***	***	2.0	***	***	
	Jubbulpur	***	July 3	3.82	***	***	

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 6, 1873.

Presidency or Province.	District	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
CENTRAL INDO	Indore	July 2	1.41	July 3	Very good.	Great heat; light showers; rain threatening; health good.
	Gwalior	1st	0.4	3rd	Very good.	
	Nemuch	1st	0.1	4th	Very good.	
	Ratlam	1st	0.15	9th	Very good.	Agricultural prospects favorable; prices of food-grains rising; Cholera still at Nagode; heat intense.
	Beghulund (Satara)	1st	0.6	22	Very good.	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India,



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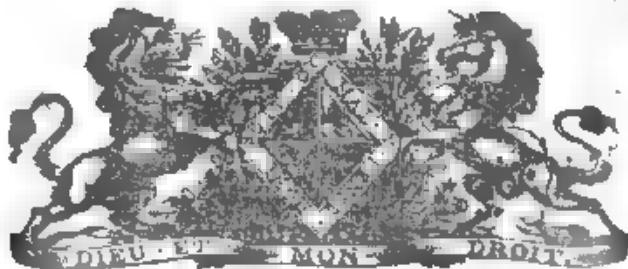
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the week ending the 11th July 1873.

Province or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.			
				Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.			
North-Western Provinces.	JUDIA	July 11	... .....	July 11	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	Rains have opened fairly in most districts in Benares and parts of Agra and Meerut Divisions; ploughing commenced generally. Prospects favorable if rains continue.
	JUDIA	July 11	... .....	July 11	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	Rainfall heavy and general throughout the province within the last week. Ploughing and sowing now general, and there is no present cause for apprehension regarding the khurreef crops. There has been cholera in Kai Barely, which is now abating; but it has made its appearance in Peshawar. In other respects the health of the province is exceptionally good.
	40	July 11	... .....	July 11	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	Prospects favourable; public health good; dengue abating in Oomravattee Town.
	East Barear	July 11	July 11	Agricultural prospects favorable. Rain has fallen in sufficient quantity for sowing purposes, but more is needed. Fever prevalent.
	West Barear	July 10				

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

and prospects of the crops for the week ending the last Saturday in October.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week the monsoon appears to have become fairly established over the greater part of India. Elsewhere no cause for apprehension appears to exist.

Report of the Secretary of Local Government on Agricultural Prospects, or Administration.					
Presidency or Province.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	
Madras	1st	.....	July 11	No report received.	
Karachi	1st	.....	July 11	Indices fallen to about 13 feet; several important canals dry, others have already suffered, and will be very seriously dry next, if river does not speedily rise. Irrigations about, but no damage. Some heavy showers in Madras.	
Hyderabad	1st	.....	11	Weather favorable; storms and some rain; river lower than for many years past, but has commenced to rise steadily. Cultivators apprehensive, but prospects now fair; no sickness; no damage from locusts.	
Gorakhpur	1st	11	Rain all that could be desired. Agricultural operations going on steadily and satisfactorily. Public health good.	
Ahmedabad	1st	11	Rain abundant; public health good.	
Bengal	1st	11		

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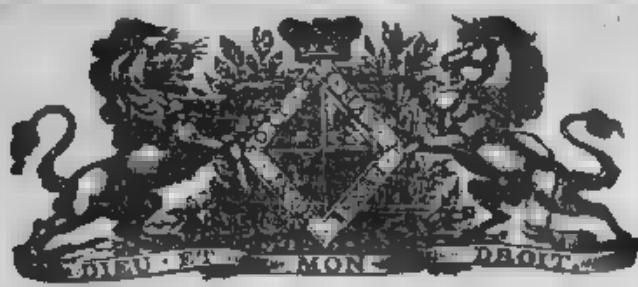
Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.	
						Public Health.	General Health.
Bengal	Burdwan	July 8	... 2-30	July 11 " 2-3	Weather hot, and crops much injured; more rain wanted.		
	Twenty-four Pergunnahs	"	... 2-63	"	Rains have fairly set in; weather cooler; sun and jute crops much benefited; more rain wanted.		
	Dacca	"	... 1-97	"	Not sufficient rains for the season; showers very local; prospects of crops good, but more rain would do good.	Twenty-four Pergunnahs. General health good; cholera abated.	
	Patna	"	... 0-07	"	Weather very hot and unseasonable; no rain except a few showers; crops are greatly suffering from drought.	Patna.—Cholera prevalent last not in an epidemic form.	
	Blaghpore	"	... 0-17	"	Rain very local and insufficient; weather very cloudy; heavy rains over three inches reported from Mardnarek and Colgong. All crops much behindhand especially in Sudder and Banka Sub-divisions; bedding rice withering.	Blaghpore.—Small-pox decreasing. Rumroop.—Public health good.	
	Cuttack	"	... 2-07	"	Weather cool; prospects excellent.		
	Kan-roop	"	... 2-0	"	Weather sultry with occasional showers; sun crop being reaped; prospects of tea, cotton, and sugar-cane favourable. Shinde than being sown in nurseries.		
	Loradanga	July 6	... 1-10	"	Much cooler; air very damp; but there has been little rain in Chota Nagpore Proper. The crops are being dried up for want of rain, while in Patna all ploughing stopped, and prospects very gloomy.		

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Date	Place	July 11		July 12		July 13		July 14		July 15			
		Prev.	Act.	Prev.	Act.	Prev.	Act.	Prev.	Act.	Prev.	Act.		
Umballa	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Peshawar	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Jhelum	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Delhi	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Patiala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Lahore	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Gujranwala	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Faislabad	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Nagpur	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Rajgarh	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Jabalpur	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Warisal	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Mirzapur	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Narsinghpur	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+	...+		
Central Provinces													
Bath and crops plentiful; health good.	Health good; fewer communiting; rain wanted for unirrigated tracts; irrigated lands well served.	Health good; crops partly sown on unirrigated land; sowing and failed on irrigated land; rain wanted, but seems near.	Weather unsatisfactory; health fair; khurreef operations delayed for want of rain.	Health good; four hours' rain on the night of the 9th instant; crops recovering; rain wanted.	Fair rain; health good.	Slight rain; health good.	No rain; health good; crops good.	Since last report sowing going on; damage to shanties; some loss in first rice sowings in Bhandara apprehended.	Agricultural prospects slightly unfavourable; public health very good.	Since last report sowing proceeding; prospects apparently good; prices highest and steady; public health excellent; last reports show prospects generally improved.	Sowings of cotton and jowar well forwarded; damage and smallpox prevailing.	Agricultural prospects and public health good.	For the last seven days no rain; good; wants rain greatly; public health good; prices slightly fallen.

6 EXTRA SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 12, 1878

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.	
					State of agricultural prospects.	
MYSORE AND COORG	Bengaluru ...	July 11	... at Bangalore.	July 12 1978	" No serious apprehensions yet felt owing to deficiency of rain, but generally prices of grain have risen slightly; complaints of lateness of monsoon, which has not yet fairly set in. Reports received of a fall of rain in a few localities since last report. Sky overcast and indications of more rain. Presobs in the Toongabidra and Kapil. Not sufficient time to signal usual details from Mysore and Coorg.	"
RAJPUTANA	...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	July 11	" No serious apprehensions entertained for want of rain.	"
INDORE	...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	July 11 5-19	" Agricultural prospects favorable; health good; weather rainy and cool.	"
Gwalior	...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	" Weather uncertain; rain insufficient wanted for sowing; health good.	"
CENTRAL INDIA	Baghelkhand (Satara)	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	July 11 2-6	" Public health very good.	"
	Neemuch	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	" Rain fallen since last report; agricultural prospects improved.	"
	Bulandshahar	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	" Season normal; health good; crops promising.	"
BURMA	Rangoon	A. O. HUME, <i>Secretary to the Government of India.</i>	



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO
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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 17th July 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week prospects have much improved in most parts of India. The rain-fall has been scanty in the Northern and Central Districts of Madras, *wif* in the Southern Districts, and abundant, as before, on the Malabar Coast. In Mysore apprehensions of distress are being caused by want of rain, and some insufficiency in the fall is complained of in the Southern Maharashtra Country. Elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency (except in Sindh), enough has fallen and prospects are favorable. In Sind apprehension prevails of failure of crops owing to deficiency in the Indus floods: locusts and caterpillars are also stated to have caused damage. More rain is still wanted in Bengal, although prospects have generally improved. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India generally the rain-fall has been ample and sufficient.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
Kistna July 16	... ..	July 17	...	Bangal generally insufficient, except in Vissanapatnam, where 1-11 at Manilipatam. Canals and tanks low, but nearly six feet of water over unirrigated land. Early dry crop suffering. Seed beds preparing in Delta. Markets well supplied; prices slightly rising in four talukas, falling in one, and steady elsewhere; small-pox and guinea-worm prevalent; fever declining.
Kurnool	Season generally good. A foot of water over the tanks still and still rising. Rainfall above an inch in three days in Kurnool. Want of rain felt in other talukas, where early crops are being sown. Markets well supplied; prices rising in some talukas. Pastures and water hardly procurable in Guntakal and Markapur. Fever decreasing.
Madras	General prospects satisfactory.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 10, 1878.

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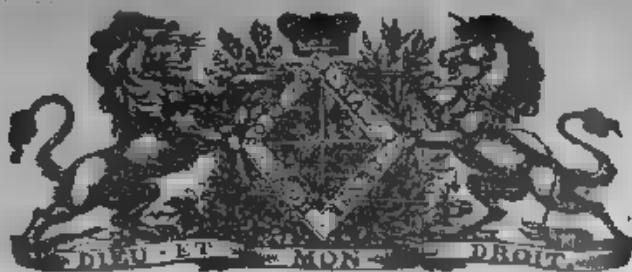
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6 EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 19, 1878.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.		Remarks of Local Government or Administration.	
				Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	July 16	July 17	
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. etc.	Gorakhpur ...	....	.....	5.5	3.7	3.7	Sufficient rain for the present everywhere in cluding Bijnor. Nearly seven inches of rain at Nymee Tal on night of 14th instant.
	Allahabad ...	....	.....	3.7	3.7	3.7	During past fortnight rains opened every- where so sufficient to commence agricultural operations. In many quarters the rain has been light and insufficient for rice sowing, but on the whole prospects are favorable if rains continue.
	Ranipore ...	....	.....	4.1	4.0	4.0	Health generally good.
	Agra ...	....	.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	
	Jharwai ...	....	.....	3.2	3.2	3.2	
	Allayghur ...	....	.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	
	Moradabad ...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report received.
	Meerut ...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purnia ...	....	.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	
	Lucknow ...	....	.....	6.9	7.0	7.0	
UPPER PROV.	Fyzabad ...	....	....	4.28	4.28	4.28	Rains favorable; prices falling.
	Raipur ...	....	....	2.73	2.73	2.73	Rain fallen in time to save rice. Prospects good.
	Bilaspur ...	....	....	10.62	10.62	10.62	Rain proved beneficial to khureef sowings.
	Sambhalpur ...	....	....	6.0	5.9	5.9	Rain saved early sowings of rice; further sowings now rapidly progressing.
	Narsinghpur ...	....	....	1.4	1.4	1.4	Frequent light favourable showers; prices stationary; health good.
	Hoshangabad ...	....	....	2.0	2.0	2.0	Khureef sowings progressing.
	Faitola ...	....	....	0.6	0.6	0.6	Agricultural prospects and public health good; prices stationary.
	Nimar	1.19	1.19	1.19	So wing operations brisk; prices stationary; health good.
	Jubbulpore	
	Chandrapur	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.



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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Forecasts of expenditure from loan funds on Railways and Irrigation Works.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 277A—G, dated Simla, the 18th July 1873.

Read—

Memoranda Nos. I, II and III, with accompanying tables prepared in the Public Works Department Office, on forecasts of expenditure on, and returns from, the Railway and Irrigation Works now in hand and previously constructed, embracing both Guaranteed and Loan Works.

OBSERVATIONS.—The expenditure upon Railways and Irrigation Works, as well as the liabilities which have already been incurred, or are likely to be incurred, by the State for the construction of such works, have now and will continue to have an important bearing upon the finances of India.

2. The Governor General in Council, being desirous, so far as the nature of the case admits, of forming an estimate of the results of the expenditure which has been incurred or is contemplated upon such works, (whether from capital raised through the agency of Guaranteed Companies, or supplied directly by the State from loans or surplus revenue), directed calculations to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the probable results—

1st.—Of the expenditure already incurred upon Guaranteed Railways and upon Irrigation Works;

2ndly.—Of the completion of the Guaranteed Railroads; and

3rdly.—Of an annual expenditure of about three millions sterling upon State Railways, and one and a half millions upon Irrigation Works during the next five years.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 26, 1873.

3. These calculations are contained in the Memoranda and Tables now under consideration. They have not been compiled for the purpose of showing the profit or loss upon any particular work, but solely with a view to give the best available materials for forming an opinion whether or no the expenditure already incurred, coupled with that which is contemplated during the next five years, will produce an increased annual charge upon the General Revenues.

4. The manner in which the calculations have been made reflects credit upon the officers of the Public Works Department. The estimates of the cost of construction are not in all cases complete, and it is to be expected that some of the original estimates will be exceeded. The precaution has, therefore, been taken of allowing in the forecast larger sums for the probable cost of the works than are shewn either in the detailed or rough estimates for the works. The estimates of income have been taken at very moderate amounts; new works are not calculated to produce any considerable return during the period embraced by the forecast; the traffic on the Guaranteed Railways is expected to give a moderate increase of net revenue, and this expectation does not appear unreasonable, as several hundred miles of new lines will be opened for traffic, and thus a considerable amount of guaranteed capital which has hitherto been employed upon construction will begin to give a return.

5. It is assumed in the calculations that the funds required for State works during the five years included in the forecast will be borrowed at the rate of 4 per cent. Interest on the whole Capital expenditure is a part of the actual cost of such works, even though the money be not borrowed but provided from surplus revenue; for were the surplus not so appropriated, debt and the charge upon the revenues for interest might be reduced. At the same time, for the purpose of this estimate, it is to be borne in mind that so far as the expenditure upon these works is provided for (as in the present year) from the revenues without further borrowing, their construction will not cause any addition to the amount of interest now paid from the public revenue.

6. Although the estimates have been framed with great caution, there exist so many disturbing causes which may affect them that the results have been put forward with considerable reserve, and can only be so accepted by the Government.

7. It is, however, satisfactory to know that, so far as reliance can be placed upon the most carefully prepared estimates, no additional annual charge upon the revenues is likely to result from the past and contemplated expenditure upon Railroads and Irrigation Works; and His Excellency in Council considers that the scale of annual expenditure for the next five years upon which these calculations are based, may, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, be accepted as a guide for future operations; and that, in the course of the next five years, an addition of 2,700 miles of Railway, and Irrigation Works calculated to secure from liability to drought 50,000 square miles of country, will probably be provided without any financial difficulty.

8. The works specified in the lists appended to the Memoranda have been selected as being those most likely to be commenced within the period embraced in the forecast; but their insertion in the lists does not imply that they have received the sanction of Government. The sanction of any particular work will depend upon the consideration of estimates and plans which, in respect to some of the works included in the lists, have not yet been elaborated, and upon the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

9. The margin of annual expenditure which is left unappropriated to works already sanctioned and commenced will permit of the rate of annual expenditure being contracted, if a reduction should be found necessary.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Secretary of State be addressed accordingly.

Ordered, also, that this Resolution, with the papers now read, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R.A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MEMORANDUM No. I.

On the forecasts of Guaranteed and Loan Works expenditure and income from 1872-73 to 1877-78, including Railways and Irrigation Works.

The probable effect on the finances of the operations on Loan Works is considered in detail in the Memoranda Nos. II and III, and the results only will be brought together in this Memorandum.

Irrigation Works

2. The works in hand and in contemplation are given in the list accompanying Memorandum No. II, by which the total expenditure required is estimated at £20,325,000. Of this sum, £4,589,000 has already been spent, and during the next six years, including 1872-73, the outlay will be about £8,480,000; of this last amount, £625,000 will be paid by the Puttialla and other Sikh States, and the balance of £7,864,000 must be raised by loan, or paid from surplus of ordinary revenue over expenditure.

3. The increased charge for interest, supposing the whole of the funds to be borrowed, is shown in the first column of the following table, the estimated increase of net revenue in the second column, and in the third column the net increase of annual charge, by deducting the increased net revenue from the charge for interest:—

Year.	Interest charge at 4 per cent.	Increased net revenue.	Increase of annual charge.		
				£	£
1872-73	... 38,780	...	38,780		
1873-74	... 89,400	20,000	69,400		
1874-75	... 148,400	40,000	108,400		
1875-76	... 206,380	60,000	146,380		
1876-77	... 262,400	80,000	182,400		
1877-78	... 314,560	100,000	214,560		

4. The calculation has not been carried beyond 1877-78; but, as regards the works included in the forecast, after this, the outlay will fall off, and the income of the new works will come in to lessen and ultimately remove the burden.

Railways.

5. The projects for State Railways actually in hand, or under contemplation, are shown in Statement No. 2 accompanying Memorandum No. III, which contemplates from 1874-75 an outlay of three millions sterling annually.

6. Deducting the income expected from State Lines according to the lowest calculations made, from the charge for interest, the annual burden on the finances will be as follows:—

Year.	Miles of new rail-way open.	Interest charge at 4 per cent.	Net earnings.	Increase of annual charge.		
					£	£
1872-73	...	129,780	...	129,780		
1873-74	150	235,579	13,700	221,879		
1874-75	775	357,880	77,600	280,280		
1875-76	1,335	478,280	200,250	278,030		
1876-77	1,810	598,280	260,550	337,730		
1877-78	2,125	718,280	340,000	378,280		

4 EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 26, 1879.

7. The expenditure up to the end of 1877-78 is calculated to complete 2,700 miles for working in 1878-79.

8. But there is another consideration to be brought to bear—this is, the profits to be expected from the Guaranteed Lines. In respect to this, we are in a rather uncertain position. The earnings of the railways, after increasing up to the year 1870, have gone back owing to a decline of traffic. The earnings of the calendar year 1872 show a recovery, but in consequence of the time at which it took place, the results of this revival appear in the financial year 1871-72, while in the financial year 1872-73 the decline is mainly due to large adjustments between Capital and Revenue. These will not occur again, and the final effect of the adjustments is, on the whole, favourable to the State; but they appear for the financial year 1872-73 as a serious increase of burden. The consideration of the probable net returns from the Guaranteed Lines, for the years embraced in the forecast, is fully discussed in the accompanying Memorandum, No. III.

9. The estimated net annual charge for interest on account of Guaranteed Railways is given in the first column of the following table: this result, added to the net annual charge for the State Lines, gives the entire net annual burden to the State on account of Railways:—

Year.	NET ANNUAL CHARGE ON ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS.		
	Guaranteed.	State.	Total.
	£	£	£
1872-73	2,209,600	129,780	2,330,380
1873-74	1,836,200	221,979	2,058,179
1874-75	1,631,000	280,380	1,911,380
1875-76	1,567,250	278,030	1,845,280
1876-77	1,487,250	317,730	1,804,980
1877-78	1,397,250	378,280	1,775,530

10. Finally in the following table, the estimated net annual charge for Irrigation Works is added to the aggregate estimate of the net annual charge for Railways:—

Year.	NET ANNUAL CHARGE ON ACCOUNT OF		
	Railways.	Irrigation.	Total.
	£	£	£
1872-73	2,330,380	38,760	2,378,140
1873-74	2,058,179	69,400	2,127,579
1874-75	1,911,380	108,400	2,019,780
1875-76	1,845,280	146,380	1,991,640
1876-77	1,804,980	182,400	1,987,380
1877-78	1,775,530	214,560	1,990,090

11. It will be seen that, taking Guaranteed and Loan Works together, and supposing those estimates to be fairly reasonable, the operations contemplated by Government are not likely, on the whole, to involve any increased annual charge upon the State.

12. But the net return of the Guaranteed Railway traffic is a seriously disturbing element in the calculations, and it is therefore only with much diffidence that any estimate can be made.

13. It may be useful, however, to show briefly by another mode of calculation how far this element of uncertainty affects the forecast.

14. The gross estimated expenditure for the five years from 1873-74 to 1877-78 (both inclusive) is shown from the tables to be as follows:—

Upon Guaranteed Railways	£
" State Railways at 4 per cent.	18,808,000
" " " at 4½ "	804,000
	<hr/>
" Irrigation Works ...	7,410,000
	<hr/>
Total	26,972,000

15. For the purpose of calculating the increased charge for interest in the year 1877-78, as compared with the year 1872-73, these figures require modification on two points—

1st.—On the 31st March 1873 the balance of Guaranteed Railway funds already raised and in the hands of the State is estimated to have been £2,741,000, upon which sum interest was paid in the year 1872-73; deducting that sum from the estimated expenditure upon Guaranteed Railways of £1,950,000, there remains to be raised by means of the Guaranteed Companies the sum of £2,209,000.

2nd.—From the total estimated expenditure upon Irrigation Works of £7,410,000, there should be deducted the sum of £515,000 which will be contributed by the Sikh Rajas, leaving a balance of £6,895,000.

16. Making these necessary modifications, the following will be the calculation of the increased charge for interest in 1877-78, as compared with 1872-73, assuming that all the money is provided by loan, and provided at the commencement of the year in which it is required, and that the rate of interest for the money raised by the Guaranteed Railway Companies and for the Holkar State Railway will be 4½ per cent., and for that raised by the Government of India 4 per cent. :—

Guaranteed Railway expenditure—

£2,209,000 at 4½ per cent.	£
...	99,405

State Works—

£	
Railway 18,808,000	
Irrigation 6,895,000	
	<hr/>
Total ... 20,703,000 at 4 per cent. 828,120	
Add Holkar Railway ... 804,000 at 4½ „ 36,160 864,300	
	<hr/>
Total ... 963,705	

17. In order to meet this increase of charge, it is estimated that there will be the following receipts:—

£	
1st.—Increased returns from existing works of Irrigation ... 100,000	
2nd.—Net traffic returns from State Railways, 2,125 miles, at £160 a mile ... 340,000	
3rd.—Net traffic returns on 900 additional miles of Guaranteed Railways, at £200 a mile ... 180,000	
	<hr/>
620,000	
Leaving ... 343,705	

to be provided by the growth of traffic on existing lines, in order to meet the increased charge for interest.

18. The above brief calculation, however, only shows the result it would be necessary to arrive at in order to keep up an equilibrium with the present state of the Railway and Irrigation finances. The forecast tables go further

and show an improvement, inasmuch as there is a reduction of net charge from £2,378,140 in 1872-73 to £1,990,090 in 1877-78, being a difference of £388,050. This is wholly due to the estimate of Guaranteed Railway traffic. The estimated increase within the period embraced in the forecast is £1,000,000, together with a saving of £59,850 in the Government expenditure on land and supervision, which will diminish as the lines are completed. On the other hand, no advantage has been taken of the fact that a sum of £2,741,000 is already in hand, and interest already being paid thereon (£137,050), nor of the probability of future capital being raised at $4\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 5 per cent. (£11,045). Thus we have:—

	£
Increase of net earnings in forecast ...	... 1,000,000
Saving in land, &c. ...	... 59,850
	<hr/> 1,059,850
Interest on £2,741,000 ...	... 137,050
Difference $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest ...	... 11,045
	<hr/> 148,095
	<hr/> 911,765
Deduct—Improvement in financial condition ...	... 888,050
	<hr/> 593,705
Balance of net earnings as shown in paragraph 17 ...	593,705

of which £180,000 was set down to 900 miles of new line, and £343,705 as the minimum of growth of traffic on previously existing guaranteed lines required to prevent increase of charge to the State.

19. The estimate made of the net traffic receipts for Guaranteed Railways for 1877-78 in the forecast is £3,470,000; by that time it is calculated that there will be 6,070 miles of rail open, so that the net receipts per mile open have been calculated at £572.

20. It will be seen from the figures given in the explanation of the estimates of net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways for 1872-73 and 1873-74, appended to Memorandum No. III, that the net receipts per mile of railway open were—

	£
In 1868	... 653
1869	... 618
1870	... 598
1871	... 533
1872	... 550

21. The calculation adopted in the forecast puts the net traffic receipts per mile at a less figure than the actual results for either of the three favorable years, 1868 to 1870, but somewhat higher than those of the two unfavorable years, 1871 and 1872. Even if the figures of the last year or of the most unfavorable year (£550 or £533 instead of £572) were taken, still the general conclusion would not be affected, as the net annual charge would not exceed that estimated for the current year. And, further, if we are contented with the calculation of paragraph 17, the net receipts would come to £493; traffic receipts at which low figure would be sufficient to prevent any increase of charge to the State.

MEMORANDUM, No. II.

On the forecast of irrigation charges.

ON the whole, it is believed that we are getting such a return from past expenditure on Irrigation Works, that they have thrown no burden on the finances; but until the returns are completed the result cannot be told certainly.

2. The following gives the best information available :—

	Capital Account to end of 1871-72.	Interest at 4 per cent..	Net income as per latest informa- tion.
Madras (for 20 works only) ...	£ 1,907,800	£ 72,280	(c) 367,000
Bombay, excluding Sindhi ...	(c) 709,000	28,360	1,500
Bengal ...	2,163,000	86,520	— 22,800
North-Western Provinces ...	8,331,000	132,240	(a) 108,000
Punjab ...	2,260,000	90,400	(b) 188,000
Sindh ...	(c) 300,000	12,000	190,000
TOTAL ...	10,659,000	426,360	890,000

(a.)—Includes increase of land revenue due to the canals, of £ 44,000.
 (b.) Ditto ditto £ 88,000.
 (c.) (c.) (c.)—Amounts not known. These are approximate sums.

3. Besides these works, we have the project of the Madras Irrigation Company. This Company has a guaranteed capital of one million sterling at 5 per cent., and a loan of State funds of between £500,000 and £600,000. The works have not yet begun to yield any net returns.

4. The present burden on the finances on account of this Company is, therefore, here taken at £ 50,000 per annum, which is to be added to the £426,360 in the foregoing table. This makes the total charge for interest £476,360, while the estimated net income is, as above, £890,000. As far as existing information goes, therefore, the net result of the entire outlay on Irrigation Works up to the year 1872-73 is a return of £413,640 per annum above the interest at 4 per cent. per annum on the first cost of the works.

5. The works now in hand and contemplated are given in the accompanying table. The rate of expenditure set down is that which is calculated on the whole to be the most advantageous, considering the establishments available and the probable rate of growth of the irrigation.

6. Some of these works, as those at the Godaverry and Kistna, are extensions of projects previously carried out with great success. These will, doubtless, pay well. The Bombay projects are more experimental. There are in that Presidency no large works in full operation. The capital outlay, however, is comparatively small, and the extension of the projects will be limited until experience has proved that they will pay. In Sindh, the works are for the most part what are called inundation canals. They come into operation only where the Indus is in flood, and afford means of cultivation in localities where there is practically no rain. These works are always found to pay well when their extension is kept within the limits of the possible spread of cultivation.

7. In the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal there are two great projects; neither is in the Province of Bengal Proper. The Orissa Scheme was first undertaken by a Company, and was purchased by the Government. The famine of 1866 justifies the expenditure of a large sum in order to guard against the recurrence of such a calamity, and though the growth of irrigation will be slow, it is believed that ultimately the canals will at least pay interest on the Capital laid out. At present there is no net return. The Soane Works are in the Province of Behar, where the climate more resembles that of the North Western Provinces, in which canal irrigation has been practised with success. Some of the canals will be ready to receive water and commence irrigating next year.

8. In the North-Western Provinces, the Ganges Canal has paid interest on the average of the last five years at 5 per cent. Some original defects of construction still require to be remedied, and the completion of the network of distributing channels is in hand; the Agra Canal is a new work, the head of which is formed by a weir across the Jumna a few miles below Delhi; water

will probably be admitted next year, and the nature of the climate is such that there is no doubt that the water will be acceptable. The Lower Ganges Canal is a new project just set in hand ; it is to take up the irrigation of the Doab where the original Ganges Canal leaves off ; the country is well-suited for canal irrigation. The Eastern Ganges Canal, amongst the contemplated projects, is intended to take water from the Ganges to irrigate the western part of Rohilkund, which has in former years suffered severely from famine, and where water will be as valuable as on the western side of the Ganges.

9. The works contemplated on the Baree Doab Canal involve the construction of a second head to obtain an additional supply of water, to be followed by remodelling and extensions as in the case of the Ganges Canal ; the water in this tract is most valuable, and there is every hope that this canal will pay well when brought into proper working order. The Sirhind Canal is a new project with a head on the Sutlej at Roopur ; it is intended to water the dry tract between the Jumna and the Sutlej, and though the works will be expensive there is every prospect of its paying ; the Patialla, Jheend, and Nabha States join the British Government in undertaking this work.

10. The extensions of the Western Jumna Canal also involve improvements ; this work is the oldest of the canals in the North-West of India ; it was originally a Mahomedan work, and was re-opened by the British Government in 1821 ; since then it has much more than re-paid, with interest, the entire capital expended on it. The original works, however, were very defective, and in the early days of irrigation the drainage in that dry tract was not much regarded, while the cultivators were allowed to take their distributing channels from the main canal much as they pleased. As the irrigation has developed, the evils of these arrangements have been seriously apparent ; drainage is interfered with and unwholesome swamps formed ; the partial remedies applied from time to time have failed to keep pace with the requirements of the irrigation. It is desirable to extend the irrigation, but this cannot be satisfactorily done unless it be accompanied by a complete revision of the main canal and distribution channels. The income derived from irrigation here is so large that there is no doubt the cost of the works will be fully covered by the returns.

11. No profits have been calculated on from any of the new works within the period embraced in the forecast. It is found by experience that, as a rule, the growth of irrigation from new canals is slow, and in the first few years the canals hardly pay working expenses, if so much. It is safe, therefore, to abstain from reckoning on any returns. Some of the works may give a small profit ; others will probably not pay working expenses.

12. The only source of increased income to be reckoned on, therefore, is the growth of the returns from the canals already working. It has been found from experience that returns continue to grow long after the works are apparently in full use. A great deal of the growth of income arises from the economical management of the water, which is due to experience and constant efforts to economize it, so that after a time more acres are irrigated from a given supply of water than at first. But growth also takes place by a larger supply of water being taken up for irrigation. The Western Jumna Canal was opened in 1821, and the Eastern Jumna Canal in 1830. In both the income is still growing ; it rises greatly in years of drought, and falls back more or less in years of plentiful and well-timed rain ; but on the whole it grows.

13. It is not, of course, possible to give any accurate estimate of the probable total growth of the entire income from the whole of the Irrigation Works. The local circumstances are different in each case, and the returns depend much on the seasons. It would not be right to neglect the fact of this growth on the one hand, or to rely too much upon it on the other. What has been done is to consider the probability of growth under various aspects in reference to the local circumstances in each case, in reference to the general growth of income in past years, in reference to the "duty" to be expected from each cubic foot

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 26, 1878. 9

of water supplied, and so forth. Several calculations have been made from these data, and the lowest of them has been taken ; it gives the following result, which the best authorities agree in considering quite safe :—

		£
Increase of net revenue over that for 1871-72 in 1873-74		20,000
Ditto ditto 1874-75		40,000
Ditto ditto 1875-76		60,000
Ditto ditto 1876-77		80,000
Ditto ditto 1877-78		100,000

14. The intended capital outlay upon new works is shown in the following table, together with the interest upon it at the rate of 4 per cent., and deducting from the charge for interest the estimated increase of revenue, the result—that is the net increase of annual charge on account of Irrigation Works—is shown in the last column :—

	Total Capital outlay.	Less contributed by Sikh States.	Net Capital outlay from Imperial funds.	Interest charge at 4 per cent.	Increase of net income.	Net increased annual charge.
1872-73	1,070,000	110,000	42,800	...	38,760
1873-74	1,850,000	90,000	74,000	20,000	54,000
1874-75	1,575,000	100,000	63,000	40,000	103,000
1875-76	1,840,000	100,000	73,600	60,000	113,600
1876-77	1,501,000	100,000	60,400	80,000	180,400
1877-78	1,429,000	125,000	57,600	100,000	214,600

IRRIGATION

Rough forecast of money likely to be required

Province.	No.	Name of Work.	Estimated cost.	Approximate expenditure to end of March 1872.	1872-73.
Sanctioned altogether or in part.					
Madras	1	Completion of Godaverry Delta Works ...	246,000	81,000	18,000
"	2	Ditto Kistna ditto ...	570,000	95,000	11,000
"	3	Ditto Pennair ditto ...	55,000	40,500	6,500
"	4	Cauvery Delta Improvements ...	80,000	82,000	13,000
"	5	Other Projects ...	268,000	48,500	— 87,500
Bombay	6	Mosta Project ...	500,000	263,000	37,000
"	7	Taptee Project ...	300,000	11,000	8,000
"	8	Other Projects ...	360,000	267,000	25,000
Sindh	9	Various small schemes ...	181,000	103,000	7,000
"	10	Eastern Narra, Jhambras and Mitrow Canals ...	867,000	246,000	10,000
"	11	Desert Canal ...	108,000	...	...
Bengal	12	Oriana Project ...	2,770,000	1,710,000	203,000
"	13	Boane Project ...	3,775,000	444,000	244,000
North-Western Provinces	14	Remodelling Ganges Canal (including new branches) and completing distributaries ...	850,000	218,000	37,000
" "	15	Agra Canal ...	575,000	312,000	105,000
" "	16	Lower Ganges Canal ...	1,692,000	12,000	48,000
Punjab	17	Barco Doab Canal. Extension and improvements including Lower Barco Doab ...	1,100,000	164,000	68,000
" "	18	Sirhind Canal ...	2,980,000	410,000	174,000
" "	19	Western Jumna Canal Extensions ...	1,170,000	71,000	44,000
Minor Provinces	20	Minor Works ...	100,000	2,000	— 28,000
		TOTAL	18,457,000	4,541,000	1,080,000
Contemplated.					
Madras	21	Pennair Extension and others ...	410,000	...	...
North-Western Provinces	22	Eastern Ganges Canal ...	845,000	21,000	8,000
" "	23	Other Projects ...	328,000	16,000	5,000
Punjab	24	Swat River Project ...	147,000	3,000	5,000
" "	25	Other Projects (Derajat Canal) ...	5 ...	8,000	7,000
Central Provinces	26	Ramteek Project ...	108,000	...	...
		TOTAL	1,838,000	48,000	19,000
		GRAND TOTAL	20,325,000	54,589,000	1,079,000
		<i>Less to be contributed by Native States</i>	...	...	110,000
		<i>Net grant from Imperial Funds</i>	...	...	960,000

- * Allowing for continuation of portion beyond Poona.
- † Sanctioned for the present against "Ordinary."
- ‡ The total contribution required will be £1,062,200.
- § Under survey. Estimates not yet prepared.
- ¤ Refunded from Ordinary Grant on account of Sardah.
- Less the probable expenditure on Minor Works.

• Excludes outlay on works already completed, and not
Notes.—Items 3, 6 to 8, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 19

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WORKS.

from Loan Funds during six years.

PROBABLE EXPENDITURE FOR					Total from 1st April 1872.	Deduct to be contributed by Native States.	Total Loan Funds required during six years.	No.
1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
40,000	40,000	40,000	18,000	...	166,000	.....	166,000	1
10,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	147,000	.....	147,000	2
6,000	...	...	...	...	14,600	.....	14,600	3
1,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	58,000	.....	58,000	4
19,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	166,600	.....	166,600	5
41,000	19,000	...	...	...	117,000	.....	117,000	6
8,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	50,000	216,000	.....	216,000	7
28,000	18,000	14,000	...	...	83,000	.....	83,000	8
9,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	...	28,000	.....	28,000	9
8,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	95,000	.....	95,000	10
...	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	70,000	.....	70,000	11
167,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	1,010,000	.....	1,010,000	12
243,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,487,000	.....	1,487,000	13
47,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	204,000	.....	204,000	14
101,000	56,000	...	...	...	262,000	.....	262,000	15
186,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	823,000	.....	823,000	16
76,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	458,000	.....	458,000	17
290,000	256,000	256,000	256,000	256,000	1,470,000	\$628,000	846,000	18
68,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	.....	500,000	19
16,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	98,000	.....	98,000	20
1,326,000	1,373,000	1,292,000	1,256,000	1,226,000	7,532,000	826,000	6,907,000	
...								21
6,000								22
8,000	202,000	257,000	245,000	204,000	957,000	.....	957,000	23
4,000								24
12,000								25
...								26
90,000	202,000	257,000	245,000	204,000	957,000	.....	957,000	
1,356,000	1,575,000	1,549,000	1,501,000	1,429,000	8,189,000	826,000	7,864,000	
90,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	125,000	625,000	.....	625,000	
1,206,000	1,476,000	1,449,000	1,401,000	1,304,000	7,984,000	.....	7,984,000	

funds for which, if sanctioned, will be provided for from grants for contemplated projects, but will probably be ultimately charged to "Loan Funds." Grant for 1873-74 £ 15,000, but only £ 425 (40) will be required within the six years.

Canal Project £34,000
during this year £11,000

Net Difference \$ -23,000

MEMORANDUM, No. III.

On the forecast of Railway charges.

THE accompanying forecast of the charges on the revenues on account of Railways has been prepared in the following way:—

2. Statement No. I shows the total capital expenditure on Guaranteed Railways up to the close of 1871-72, and the estimated expenditure thereafter for each year up to 1877-78. The figures for 1872-73 and 1873-74 are taken from the Regular and Budget Estimates of expenditure in India, and from estimates of expenditure in England prepared in the India Office. The rates of exchange fixed in the contracts have been followed in this Statement and in No. III, in converting rupees into sterling. There is not much room for difference of opinion as to the general sufficiency of this forecast. It cannot be absolutely said that one or two millions more than are here estimated could not be properly spent in enlarging the conveniences of, or improving, the existing Guaranteed Railways, but it may be affirmed that there is no immediate need for any further expenditure than is there set down, nor any near prospect of its being required.

3. Statement No. II gives similar information in regard to State Railways. These figures are based on the best available information as to the probable cost of each Railway, and on the assumption that a yearly total expenditure of three millions sterling will be met by the State.

4. In this table all Railways belonging to the State are included, except the Patree Salt Branch, which may be looked upon as a tramway for the service of the Salt Works, and has been paid for out of current revenue. First come the open Lines—two in number—the Calcutta and South-Eastern, which was surrendered by the Company that had constructed it, and the Nullahjee Branch, which was purchased.

5. The second group consists of sanctioned Lines in more or less advanced stages of progress. In this group is included the Holkar (State) Railway, which is made with funds lent for the purpose by the Maharaja to the British Government at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest.

6. The third group consists of Lines which may probably be undertaken hereafter, and for which projects and estimates have been prepared. The total annual expenditure on all the State Lines from the years 1874-75 onwards is taken at £3,000,000, but in order to allow of any modification that circumstances may require, or more precise information may show to be necessary, the annual expenditure on the third group of Lines (with the exception of the Gwalior Railway, for which Maharaja Scindia has undertaken to contribute a loan at 4 per cent. interest) is only shown in the gross, and not parcelled off between the several Lines, as is done in the second group of "sanctioned" Lines.

7. The rejection of any one or more of the proposed Lines need not, then, affect the total annual expenditure either on the third group, or on all the Lines taken together, which may be adjusted to the estimated figure of three millions sterling a year from 1874-75 onwards.

8. In Statements III and IV we arrive at the effect of the foregoing estimates on the annual revenues of India. Statement III exhibits the total of the capital expenditure on Guaranteed Railways as detailed in No. I, and the interest thereon.

9. It is clear that much of the value of this forecast depends upon the estimate of the net traffic receipts. For the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, the estimates lately submitted are taken—for 1874-75 the increase is taken at £270,000—and for subsequent years, the annual increase is estimated at £100,000. A brief explanation of the estimates for 1872-73 and 1873-74, abstracted from the reports already laid before the Government of India, is attached to this Memorandum. It is believed that this estimate is not over-sanguine. A comparatively small development of any new paying traffic on one of the great lines would make the estimate too low.

10. In Statement IV a similar process is repeated for the State Lines, but with a little difference. The Holkar 4½ per cent. loan of one million is shown by itself, and the interest is calculated separately. The Nizam's State Railway is not taken into account at all, as the funds are provided by the Nizam. But all other Railways are supposed, for the purposes of this forecast, to be constructed from funds raised by loans bearing interest at 4 per cent. The only head calling for further remark is that of "net traffic receipts." It is quite impossible to foretell with any accuracy what these will be on lines of a novel character, which pierce districts where trade does not run in the well-worn channels occupied by some of the Guaranteed Lines. All that can be done is to study the results of the Guaranteed Lines, and such statistics of the new districts as can be obtained, and then to frame an estimate, leaving a wide margin for unknown contingencies. This has been done, and of four different estimates, three of which were prepared on different plans, the lowest has been taken. It is believed that these figures represent a very low estimate of the probable returns of the State Railways. For the year 1873-74, the Budget Estimate of net receipts has been taken as a guide.

11. Lastly, Statement No. V shows the Guaranteed and State Railway net charges together. The "total" figures in this return show the whole estimated net charge on the revenues, on account of all the Railways, on the basis of calculation explained in this Memorandum.

Explanation of estimates of net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways for 1872-73 and 1873-74.

The Regular Estimate of net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways for 1872-73 is £2,470,000, the Budget Estimate having been £2,024,000—a decline of £44,000. Of this sum, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway accounts for £315,000, the Bombay and Baroda Railway for £41,000, and the Eastern Bengal Railway for £88,000. A great portion of the last two differences is explained by the expenditure in restoring the works injured by floods being met from the Revenue Advance Account. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the decrease is partly attributable to a decline of traffic, and partly to the adjustment in the course of year of certain charges between Capital and Revenue, which throw a large charge on the revenue of the year.

The actual net traffic receipts applied in reduction of the charge for guaranteed interest have been—

				£
1868-69	...	...	...	2,230,527
1869-70	...	...	...	2,028,042
1870-71	...	...	...	2,550,781
1871-72	...	...	...	2,808,048
1872-73, Regular Estimate	...	...	...	2,470,000
1873-74, Budget Estimate	...	...	...	2,900,000

Before the last figure can be accepted, it is necessary to show the decrease in 1872-73 is not due to any general decline of traffic that can be considered permanent. This can best be deduced from the Revenue Accounts, which show the actual earnings and actual expenditure for each calendar year.

Year.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Miles open.	Percentage of earnings absorbed in working.	
					£	%
1868	5,353,203	2,874,503	2,478,700	3,031	53.7	
1869	5,739,382	3,226,878	2,512,504	4,005	56.2	
1870	6,246,591	3,411,969	2,834,632	4,780	51.6	
1871	6,126,392	3,414,361	2,880,971	5,023	66.2	
1872	6,373,300	3,510,353	2,863,937	6,200	55.1	

* Exclusive of £64,320, expended on works rendered necessary by the floods of 1871 and 1872, part of which is chargeable to Capital.

14 EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 26, 1873.

It appears from this that, although there has been a decline of traffic on the two chief Railways of the country, the gross earnings for the year 1872 were greater than those of any preceding year. And while the cessation of the work of construction has thrown on the Revenue Account the whole cost of such charges as were previously shared with the Capital Account, the cost of working has not increased in such a way as to neutralise the benefit of the increase of earnings.

During the year 1873-74, the open mileage will exceed 5,600 miles and some new traffic may be expected. On the old lines the state of the goods traffic will depend on many circumstances which cannot be foreseen with precision. In the passenger traffic, however, an increase may be confidently expected. The number of 3rd and 4th class passenger tickets (which constitute 95 per cent. of the whole number) issued during a series of years has been—

	No.
Year ending 30th June 1867	12,849,975
" " 1868	14,490,165
" " 1869	15,940,194
" " 1870	16,760,537
" " 1871	17,908,575
" " 1872	18,391,485

It is calculated that an increase of 10 per cent. over the number of passengers carried in the year ending 30th June 1872 would yield £150,000 of additional earnings.

Bearing in mind the present position of trade, and the circumstances affecting the different Railways, it is considered that £2,000,000 should be taken as the best estimate that can now be formed of the net traffic receipts for 1873-74.

STATEMENT No. 1

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Approximate Statement of past expenditure and probable future Capital outlay (both in England and India) during the years ending 31st March 1878.

Name of Railway.	Length.	Total estimated cost after reduction of stores in hand to normal amount.	PROBABLY EXPENDITURE IN						
			Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	
Great Indian Peninsula	1,886	23,525,000	23,250,000	1572.73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Bomby, Baroda and Central India	918	7,725,000	7,665,000				
Ditto ditto—Ahmedabad to Vadra	77								
Madras	857	10,650,000	10,040,000				
Ditto Beypoor to Cannanore (if sanctioned)	67						
East Indian, including Jubbulpore Extension	1,503	30,700,000	*30,726,000				
Great Southern of India	168	2,850,000	1,722,000				
Ditto Southern Extensions	216	65,000					
Gernat—Arenam to Cojeveram	184		93,000				
Ditto Mairas to Cuddalore	86	610,000					
Ditto Cuddalore to Tanjore	80	480,000					
Eastern Bengal	157	3,050,000	2,893,000				
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	662	10,400,000	10,230,000				
Oudh and Rohilkund	644	3,000,000	3,400,000				
Ditto Moradabad to Ramnagar†	47						
			6,070	95,945,000	90,009,000	986,0001,525,000	2,000,000	325,000	400,000
									200,000,000

* It is estimated that the account of capital expenditure on the East Indian Railway will be reduced by £118,000 in 1873-74, and £235,000 more in 1873-75, and £118,000 in 1873-74. The reduction of the stores in hand will cause similar decreases on other lines.

† To this is now added a proposal for about 110 miles of railway from Moradabad to Saharanpur. This is not included in the Statement, not being either provided for in the contract or intended.

STATEMENT

STAT

Approximate Statement of past expenditure and probable future Cap

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Length.	Actual cost.	Approximate expenditure from loan funds to end of March 1872.	1872-73.
OPEN LINES.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	...	520,000	
Nuhatter Branch ...	27½	...	30,000	
	TOTAL	55½	550,000	550,000
SANCTIONED LINES IN PROGRESS OR FINISHED, BUT NOT OPEN.*				
Rajpootana—Agra to Sambhur Junction ...	185½	1,080,000	A	
" Sambhur Junction to Nusseerabad with Salt Branch ...	69	415,000	113,000	281,000
" Delhi to Rewaree, including Furrucknuggur Branch ...	58	780,000	172,000	188,000
" Rewaree to Bandikuri Junction ...	84	...		
Punjab Northern—Lahore to Jhelum ...	101	650,000	B	
" " " three large bridges with protective works ...	3	1,800,000	789,000	420,000
" Jhelum to Rawalpindee ...	69	475,000		
Indus Valley—Mooltan to Rohree ...	270	1,760,000	122,000	C
" Kotree to Rohree, with Indus Bridge ...	22½	1,560,000	...	243,000
Wardak Coal Branch ...	50	400,000	4,000	102,000
Holkar State—Khundwah to Indore ...	85½	1,000,000	86,000	160,000
	TOTAL	1,197	9,270,000	1,188,000
PROPOSED LINES.				
The Sindia State Railway ...	82	750,000	...	
Indore to Orai and Neemuch ...	169	1,046,000	32,000	13,000
Western Rajpootana—Ahmedabad to Deesa and Ajmere ...	330	1,050,000	...	...
Neemuch to Nusseerabad ...	184	823,400	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	200	1,500,000	5,000	11,000
Rangoon to Pre-me ...	160	895,000	...	...
Carwar to Guduk ...	145	1,015,000	34,000	14,000
Guduk to Bellary ...	90	500,000	...	...
Nagpoor to Chittesgarh ...	180	760,000	...	...
Third rail from Kotree to Kurrachee and from Mooltan to Lahore on the Guaranteed Sindb, Punjab and Delhi Railways ...	...	845,000	...	...
Puttambay to Cochin ...	60	600,000	...	...
	TOTAL	1,500	9,005,000	71,000
	TOTAL	2,759½	19,734,000	1,816,000
<i>Add—Expenditure by Secretary of State on stores not appropriated to any particular line ...</i>	...	...	22,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	2,759½	19,734,000	1,838,000
LINES NOT CHARGEABLE TO THE REVENUES OF BRITISH INDIA.				
Nizam's State—Wahdy to Hyderabad ...	128	1,100,000	120,000	600,000
Khamgaon Branch ...	7½	49,000	40,000	...
Oonraotee ...	5½	47,000	47,000	...

II.

RAILWAYS.

Day (both in England and India) during six years ending 31st March 1879.

PROBABLE EXPENDITURE IN						REMARKS.
1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Six years ending 1877-78.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	
...	
575,800	475,200	...	...	...	1,382,000	* This excludes the Patree Branch, length 23 miles, to be executed from the Ordinary grant; estimated cost £100,000.
276,800	198,200	...	...	...	608,000	Delhi to Rewaree opened since this table was first compiled.
560,100	800,000	283,900	...	...	1,580,000	
609,800	745,800	900,000	700,000	...	3,198,000	
240,500	44,500	...	...	...	303,000	
283,800	440,200	80,000	...	...	964,000	Loan at 4½ per cent. from Holker.
558,200	8,198,900	1,273,900	700,000	...	8,075,000	
20,800	800,000	800,000	123,200	...	760,000	Loan at 4 per cent. } from Sindia. Ditto to extent of £760,000 }
27,000	601,100	1,426,100	2,176,800	3,000,000	7,169,000	Minor part expenditure on Surveys defrayed from the Ordinary grant, is excluded.
53,800	601,100	1,726,100	2,300,000	3,000,000	7,919,000	
112,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	15,984,000	
...	
612,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	15,984,000	
380,000	...	...	...	...	980,000	Constructed at charge of the Nizam.
...	
...	

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 26, 1878.

STATEMENT No. III.

Approximate Statement of the total net charge on the Revenues of India on account of GUARANTEED RAILWAYS, for the six years ending 31st March 1878.

	Actual outlay to end of March 1873.	ESTIMATED OUTLAY IN				
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	
		£	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay in each year	.....	986,000	1,625,000	2,000,000	825,000	200,000
Total ditto to end of each year	90,009,000	90,995,000	93,520,000	94,520,000	95,345,000	95,945,000
CHARGES ON STATE—						
Interest on total ditto at 5 per cent	.....	4,549,750	4,626,000	4,726,000	4,726,250	4,797,250
Land and Control	.....	129,850	110,200	76,000	70,000	70,000
Total gross charges	.....	4,679,600	4,786,200	4,801,000	4,837,250	4,867,250
Estimated net earnings	.....	2,470,000	2,900,000	3,170,000	3,270,000	3,370,000
Net charge on revenue	.....	2,209,600	1,836,200	1,631,000	1,567,250	1,487,250

^a The capital actually paid up and bearing interest on 31st March 1872 was £93,665,648 and on 31st March 1873 it is estimated to amount to £93,755,124.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Approximate Statement of the total net charge on the Revenues of India on account of STATE RAILWAYS for the six years ending 31st March 1878.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 26, 1878. 19

ACTUAL OUTLAY FROM LOAN FUNDS TO END OF MARCH 1872.	ESTIMATED OUTLAY IN			REMARKS.
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
<i>Lines constructed or purchased from 4 per cent. loans.</i>				
Capital outlay in each year	... 1,222,000	2,828,200	2,559,600	2,920,000 3,000,000
Total ditto to end of each year	... 1,802,000	3,024,000	5,359,200	10,832,000 16,832,000
Interest on total ditto at 4 per cent.	... 120,960	214,088	316,480	453,280 673,280
<i>Line constructed from 5½ per cent. loans.</i>				
Capital outlay in each year	... 160,000	283,800	440,200	80,000 1,000,000
Total ditto to end of each year	... 26,000	496,000	479,800	920,000 1,000,000
Interest on total ditto at 5½ per cent.	... 8,820	21,591	41,400	45,000 45,000
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGE	... 129,780	235,679	357,880	479,280 598,280 718,280
Estimated net earnings	... ...	13,700	77,500	200,250 250,550 340,000
NET CHARGE ON REVENUE	... 129,780	221,979	280,380	278,030 317,730 378,280
<i>Average length of line estimated to be open for traffic during each year</i>				
		Miles. 150	Miles. 776	Miles. 1,335 1,810 2,125
		... ..	...	..... Miles.

20. EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 26, 1873.

STATEMENT NO. V.

SUMMARY.

Approximate Statement of the Total net charge on the Revenue of India on account of All Railways for the six years ending 31st March 1873.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Guaranteed Railways						
	2,209,600	1,836,200	1,631,000	1,567,350	1,487,250	1,397,250

State Railways						
	129,760	221,979	280,380	278,030	317,730	378,260

Total	2,339,360	2,058,179	1,911,380	1,845,260	1,804,980	1,775,530

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 24th July 1873.

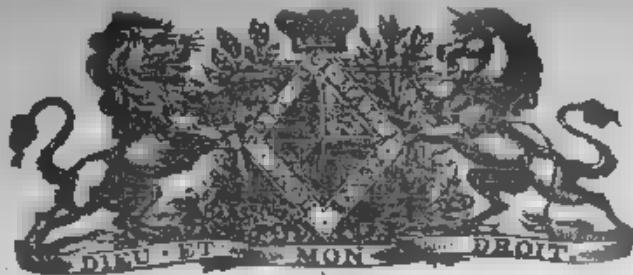
GENERAL REMARKS.—Deficiency of rain is still complained of in the Northern, Central, and South-Eastern portions of Madras. In Mysore prospects continue bad, and the rains still hold off. In Bombay more rain is generally required. In Sindu prospects have slightly improved, and caterpillars have disappeared from the Delta Districts. In Bengal the crops, though backward, are improving, but a heavy fall of rain is much needed. In the North-Western Provinces the fall has been ample, and prospects are generally favourable. In the Central Provinces the fall has been rather scanty, and more is wanted for the rice crop. In Hyderabad very little rain has fallen, and more is urgently required.

Province or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
Kashmir	July 23	July 24	... ... ... ... ...	Season not promising; rain insufficient. At Muzilipatan; eight feet water over entire; little water in tanks. Seed beds prepared under channels; ploughing not commenced where no rain; early dry crops sown in uplands. Prices slightly rising in three tanks. Markets well supplied; pasture insufficient; small-pox prevalent; fever declining; cattle disease fatal in some tanks.
MADRAS	Rain-fall about an inch in three days in Kurnool, little or none elsewhere; crops consequently failing. Prices rising; markets tolerably supplied; pasture and water preferable to plains; about 2½ feet water over Sunkeela extent. Men and cattle unusually healthy.
Negapatam	Rain wanted; floods in rivers, almost full; no supply to tanks. Crops in good order; no barreids; markets well supplied; and prices steady. Health good but for small-pox in some parts.

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Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
Southern Malabar Country.—(contd.)	Canara	July 23	....	July 24	... Crop good; bajri 20-46 cent.	Budwan.—Fever prevalent.
Kashinor and Coikonda's Territory.	Rajkot	"	4-0	"	... Weather cloudy; early crops want rain; cotton sowing progressing; public health in Dholka and Bhavnagar districts good.	Twenty-four Pergunnahs.—General health good; no fresh cases of small-pox reported at Sathkira.
BOMBAY.—continued	Wadhan	"	....	"	... Crops healthy; bajri 13 cent; public health good.	Patna.—Sporadic cases of cholera still continue, and the disease has appeared in the epidemic form in Bihar.
Baoda	"	"	0-20	"	... Weather cloudy, hot sultry; crops, aman being transplanted.	Tanna jurisdiction, Bhagalpur.—General health good.
Burdwan	"	July 22	....	July 23	... Weather close with almost daily rain-fall; crops doing well; transplantation of aman commenced.	" Kamarpuk.—Public health good.
Twenty-four Pergunnahs ..	"	"	3-72	"	... Weather favorable; mono rain fall during the week; prospects of crops good, except in the west, where some damage has been done.	
Dacca	"	"	2-24	"	... Weather clear and cloudy with occasional showers; the rain has greatly benefited the bhabdi, but more is wanted for rice crops.	
Fulta	"	"	1-84	"	... Weather good; rain to the south, but scanty in the north; crops generally favorably reported on; but more rain is very necessary; the sughani rice cannot be planted out.	
Bengal	"	"	1-40	"	... Bhagulpore ..	

Hoffmann-Werner Prof.



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic. Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 24th July 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I.,
presiding.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.

The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces, be taken into consideration. It would be in the recollection of the Council what the exact position of the Central Provinces

2 EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, AUGUST 2, 1873.

was with respect to Municipal Committees. He had explained on a former occasion that an Act (XV of 1867) was passed for the Panjâb, and that under executive powers that Act was extended to the Central Provinces, where it had now been at work for about seven years in some places, and in other places for a less period of time according to the date of extension. The Council would also recollect that we had lately passed for the Panjâb a new Act (IV of 1873), containing a few alterations of the first Act, and being of a permanent instead of a temporary character as the former measure was. Instead of doing as we had done before, that was, giving executive powers to extend the Panjâb Act to such places as the Government thought fit, we now proposed to pass a separate Act for the Central Provinces exactly on the model of the Panjâb Act.

The general scheme of the Act was well known. It empowered the Local Government, after certain precautions, to extend the Act to such places as they thought fit; then to appoint Municipal Committees who would give notice what taxes they intended to impose, what persons they intended to tax, and powers were conferred on the Committee, subject to the sanction of the Local Government, and to rules framed by, and in some cases, subject to the sanction of the Supreme Government, to impose the taxes.

That was the whole scheme of the Act. Slight alterations in detail had been made since the Bill was introduced, so slight that Mr. HOBHOUSE did not think it necessary to draw the attention of the Council to them. The Report of the Select Committee merely pointed out the three or four instances in which the Bill had been altered.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OBSOLETE ENACTMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOBHOUSE also presented the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal certain obsolete enactments.

BURMA TIMBER BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOBHOUSE also presented the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.

N. W. P. AND OUDH MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for other purposes.

HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction, and for other purposes, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in four months. It was necessary that he should explain to the Council the position and nature of this Bill. Leave had been given to introduce it, on the motion of his predecessor, Mr. Stephen, in the month of April of last year, and the reason that was assigned in asking leave was that the Committee which sat on the Criminal Procedure Code recommended that the procedure in the High Courts in the exercise of their

Original Criminal Jurisdiction should be assimilated, so far as was reasonably practicable and possible, to the Criminal Procedure which was thought good for the Mofussil. That could not be done in the Criminal Procedure Code itself, because it raised questions of an entirely different kind from those which the Committee had been considering. They would have had to consult the High Courts and Local Governments upon those questions, a great deal of time would have been taken up, and it would have been impossible to have passed the Bill before Mr. Stephen left India.

Mr. Stephen therefore explained that to the Council and asked for leave to introduce a separate Bill for the purpose.

There was another purpose contemplated by the measure which the title did not disclose, except by the use of the words "for other purposes", and that was to apply a large portion of the Criminal Procedure Code to the Police Magistrates of the Presidency Towns. At present both they and the High Courts were regulated to a great extent by the English procedure. Some Indian enactments had been passed for the purpose of amending that, but the procedure was at present a mixture of that which had been brought from England and that provided from time to time by this Legislature. Previously to Mr. Stephen obtaining the leave of the Council to introduce that Bill, the Government of Bengal had moved the Government of India to enquire of the Local Governments whether it was proper to transfer to the High Courts the general scheme of Criminal Procedure, and also whether it was proper to have more supervision than at present existed over the Police Magistrates of the Presidency Towns, and whether the Police Courts of those towns should also have the Criminal Procedure of the country extended to them. Answers had come in to those references to the Local Governments, and Mr. Henniker could not explain the objects of the present Bill better than by showing to the Council what the effect of those answers was. The High Court of Calcutta said that—

"in the opinion of the Judges, as far as regards procedure in criminal trials, and the preliminary investigation by Magistrates, the provisions of the Code might, with certain exceptions, be introduced into the Presidency Towns, but that this should be effected by a separate Act; the principal exception above adverted to being the provisions of the Code respecting trials by a jury."

He might mention that trial by jury in the Presidency Towns, by the High Courts, was a subject which was provided for by a separate Act (Act XIII of 1865). The High Court of Madras answered pretty much in the same way. They said :—

"The Court is of opinion that the procedure of the High Court in the exercise of its Original Criminal Jurisdiction, as well as the procedure of the Magistrates in preliminary enquiries, may also be regulated by the Code with some modifications. The provisions of Act XXIV of 1866 may be referred to."

Act XXIV of 1866 introduced some alterations of procedure in the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

They added that—

"the Court think that the English rule concerning the unanimity of the Jury, whatever may be its merits or recommendations elsewhere, should not be retained."

The High Court of Bombay said :—

"The Judges observe that for one question of form or procedure, or objection of that nature, which arises in criminal cases in Bombay, either in the Police Office or in the High Court at its Original side, at least one hundred such questions have arisen upon the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1861, and the Acts amending it; and although there may be, in that Code and in the projected new version of it, several provisions which may be advantageously introduced into the Presidency Towns, yet to introduce the proposed new Code *en masse* into the Presidency Towns would be questionable policy. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1861 was, no doubt, a considerable improvement upon the pre-existing state of law in the Mofussil; but the law of procedure (written and unwritten) in criminal cases in the Presidency Towns was

much better than that in the Mofussil, and has, since the Code of 1861 was passed for the Mofussil, been much improved by legislation, and by the steady mode in which the Courts have discountenanced formal objections. It certainly has worked much more easily than the Code of 1861, and, as already remarked, has not given birth to one hundredth part of the doubts and difficulties which the Mofussil tribunals and the Appellate side of the High Court have had the incessant duty of endeavouring to solve upon the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1861 and its amending Acts."

The Council, therefore, would see that the three High Courts all agreed in thinking that part of the Criminal Procedure which had been established for the Mofussil should be extended to the High Courts. The Court of Bombay recommended great caution; the other Courts said that there ought to be some modifications which they did not indicate, excepting that the High Court of Calcutta was of opinion that the provisions with respect to Juries applicable to the Mofussil should not be extended to Calcutta.

From Madras we had also an extremely valuable opinion of the Police Magistrates, who had applied themselves to the question—What were the precise clauses of the Criminal Procedure Code which it would be useful to extend to themselves? They had also applied themselves to the question whether there was required a greater amount of supervision by the Police Courts, meaning by supervision (as Mr. HOBHOUSE understood), some machinery for appealing from their decisions. What they said was this:—

"We consider that there are many provisions of that Code which may, with great advantage, be so made applicable; but there are also several sections which it would be impossible to carry out in their integrity without an enormously increased charge to the State.

"There are two Police Courts for this Presidency Town. Each Court disposes daily of about forty cases, besides thirty preliminary applications for process; about sixty witnesses and complainants are daily examined. Upwards of 37,000 processes are issued annually in addition to formal convictions, orders, &c.

"The Police Courts have been in existence, in some form or other, upwards of fifty years. Their procedure, however antiquated, is exceedingly simple, and is, in fact, the procedure with which every European British subject—and we may say every British subject within our jurisdiction—is familiar. It is the procedure still in force in the Police Courts of England, and, we think we are justified in saying, one that has hitherto given satisfaction to all classes.

"We would strongly deprecate any interference with the present mode of summary trial, and especially with the manner in which evidence is recorded in summary cases. It would be an intolerable hardship on the people of a busy trading town, such as Madras, if they were to be compelled to hang about the Courts whilst their cases dragged through the slow length of a trial conducted, as in the Mofussil, with the prospect of a further expenditure of time and money attending an appeal. Every endeavour is made to avoid putting parties and their witnesses to the inconvenience of attending the Courts more than one day, the Magistrates frequently sitting till a very late hour to obviate the necessity of frequent adjournments."

Then they added in a subsequent paragraph of the same letter:—

"Subsequent to the receipt of the Government Order, the experiment was tried at the Rhyapéttai Police Court of taking and recording complaints in the manner prescribed by Section 94 of the Bill, and it was found that it would occupy one Magistrate even beyond the usual office hours taking complaints alone."

On the subject of appeal they said:—

"Up to the present time, no appeal has been allowed from the judgment of Police Magistrates; their proceedings are closely watched both by the public, the Press, and professional gentlemen who are constantly employed in Police cases. We submit that to allow appeals in the Presidency Towns would be to add to the uncertainty of justice; would flood the High Court with increased work of a petty nature in hearing appeals, examining calendars, &c.; and would paralyze the action of the Police Courts. Probably, two days in the week would be the utmost time that could be given to public sittings; the rest of the week would be occupied by the Magistrates and their Clerks in preparing written judgments, calendars and miscellaneous returns. Already do our Courts furnish monthly statistics embracing some 600 columns, each column two feet long, besides an annual statement submitted to the High Court. Notwithstanding all precautions, the Small Cause and Police Courts are infested by unscrupulous touters, whose business it is to foster litigation, and who live on the fears, hopes,

and petty malice of ignorant people. It would open out to these people a fresh field of practice in exciting delusive hopes of the chance of a successful appeal."

The Council would see, therefore, that in the opinion of these gentlemen the summary powers of the Police Courts ought not to be seriously interfered with, if at all, and there ought not to be any appeal, ordinarily speaking, at all events, from the decisions of the Police Magistrates. They added a schedule setting out the particular clauses of the Criminal Procedure Bill then before the Council, which they thought would apply to themselves. The High Court of Bombay entirely agreed with the Police Magistrates of Madras in their views respecting appeal, and thought that there was no necessity for any greater supervision than was now exercised over those Courts. They said :—

"There has not been any demand here for a greater degree of supervision over Magistrates and the inferior Courts in this island than is afforded by *certiorari* and *mandamus*; and it may be much doubted whether there is any necessity for it where there is an independent and intelligent Press, and whether greater facilities in revising the proceedings of Magistrates, &c., would not, in a place the inhabitants of which are already much more than sufficiently disposed to worry each other with criminal litigation, be far more of an evil than of a boon."

Those were the opinions we had received, and we had framed the draft Bill very much in accordance with them. The present Bill was, in the first place, a consolidation of the nine Acts and the four Statutes which existed on the subject of Criminal Procedure in the Presidency Towns. The important parts of it were in Chapters V and VII. Chapter V proceeded upon the principle of applying to the High Court the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, excepting so far as the present Bill displaced them. This Bill followed the recommendation of the High Court of Calcutta in preserving the present provisions with respect to juries in Presidency Towns, which were different from those contained in the Criminal Procedure Code.

We had no other hint from the High Courts as to what were the modifications they desired, and we had simply taken the matter as it stood; we had preserved the differences which now existed in the Indian Statute-law between the Presidency Towns and the Mofussil; and we had merged the differences which took their origin from the remnants of the old English practice which still prevailed in the High Courts. Of course we should hope that the High Courts would turn their attention to the subject when they got the Bill, and give us exact information as to the points in which they were of opinion that there ought to be any further variance or any further assimilation between the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Mofussil and the Code of Criminal Procedure in the High Courts on their original sides.

Chapter VII dealt with Police Magistrates in Presidency Towns, and we had followed exactly the recommendation of the Madras Magistrates, of course making the requisite alterations which the change of the Bill before it left the hands of the Legislative Council necessitated. This was clearly one of those subjects on which it was exceedingly difficult to form any opinion, excepting on such information as could be obtained from those who had local and special knowledge of the subject. It was, as MR. HOBHOUSE had explained to the Council on another occasion, one of those cases in which the legislator reached the limit of his own knowledge, and was obliged to depend entirely upon the opinions of experts who had studied the case. At present, there was no difference of opinion upon the subject, but we should doubtless obtain further opinions when the Bill had been published. If, then, we found differences, we must study and decide them as best we might; but if we found that the Police Magistrates of the various towns, and the High Courts, substantially agreed as to the provisions of the Code which ought to be applied to them, then, MR. HOBHOUSE thought, we might proceed with perfect safety and confidence in embodying those provisions in an Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INSANE OFFICERS' EFFECTS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. NORMAN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the security and application of the effects of officers and soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged.

He explained that it had become necessary to introduce a Bill of this kind in consequence of the omission in the Regimental Debts' Act of 1863 to provide for the charge of the estates and effects of officers and soldiers who became insane, unless they were removed from the service, put on half-pay, or discharged. On an officer or soldier becoming insane in India it was not usual to discharge him, or put him on half-pay. The usual course was to send him either to a Lunatic Asylum for treatment, or to England. In the meanwhile there was no authority under the Regimental Debts' Act for any one to take charge of the effects of the insane person, to pay his debts and any necessary expenses that might be incurred. In certain cases, Committees of Adjustment had done this, but there was no legal authority to justify them, nor had the Military Secretary to Government, or the Administrator General, any authority to interfere in such cases; and it was certain that on one occasion a civil authority, on being applied to, declined to take charge of the effects of the insane person, or to interfere in the matter. Under these circumstances, it was desirable to make legal the course which was thought most convenient; and the Bill, which GENERAL NORMAN proposed to introduce, would, he believed, meet the case. Amongst other provisions the measure would contain a provision similar to that contained in the Regimental Debts' Act of 1863, that where any person was entitled to represent the interests of the insane person, or where there was a wife, son, or near relative, who might pay all debts and expenses, the Committee of Adjustment would be relieved from all further interference with the property.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRINCE OF ARCOT'S PRIVILEGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to continue certain privileges and immunities now enjoyed by Prince Azim Jah Bahádur, as Prince of Arcot, to his sons on succeeding to the title.

He said that the circumstances under which it became necessary to introduce this Bill were these. The Members of Council knew better than he the history of the Carnatic family and their present position as pensioners of the State. When the last Nawáb of the Carnatic died, which he thought was in the year 1857, the title was dropped, and the head of the family received instead the title of the Prince of Arcot. At the same time an Act of this Council (XXXVII of 1858) was passed, by which certain persons, whose names were specified in a schedule of the Act, were exempted from all civil and criminal process, except with the consent of Government. One of these persons was the present Prince of Arcot, Prince Azim Jah, and the rest of them were certain ladies of the late Nawáb's family; but the younger generation, the sons of Azim Jah, were not comprised in the schedule. In the year 1867 there was some discussion respecting the position of this family. An arrangement was then made for paying the debts of the Prince, and at that time a communication was made to him to the effect that he would enjoy, for the remainder of his life, exemption from all civil and criminal process, but that upon his death the exemption would be withdrawn. With reference to this, Lord Napier wrote to the Prince in January of that year:—

"The exemption from civil and criminal process guaranteed to Your Highness by Act XXXVII of 1858 will be continued to you during your life. The course to be taken in this respect with reference to your successors in the title, will be left for future decision."

To that the Prince replied, after repeating the words of Lord Napier's letter :—"Of the foregoing proposals and the conditions attached thereto, I hereby signify my acceptance to Your Lordship". In the course of last year the Prince's health began to fail, and he was desirous that some further arrangement should be made. He wrote to the Madras Government thus :—

"From the years 1837 to 1857, my sons, daughters, and wives, in consideration of their high position in the Carnatic family, were exempted from civil and criminal process, and after the year 1857 this privilege was continued to me and to all other members of my family, under Act XXXVII of 1858, excepting my four sons. It now remains for Your Excellency to arrange in respect to my immediate successors, who hold a most high and important position in respect to the title and honours of the family, a title and honour which were conferred on me and my family by Your Excellency's own hands. I have myself brought this matter to Your Excellency's notice, as I consider it to be one most necessarily and importantly connected in securing the honour and dignity of my successors."

The position of the title was this, that Prince Azim Jah was Prince of Arcot for his life, and, after his death, the title was to go in remainder to his four sons in the order of their age; and, after the death of the four sons, any one of the grandsons whom the Government might select was to succeed to the title of the Prince of Arcot. The property at present devoted to the family amounted to three lakhs of rupees a year, and of these three lakhs which the family were now enjoying, it was stipulated that a lakh and a half should be enjoyed by them in perpetuity; and of this, half a lakh of rupees and other advantages were annexed to the title so long as it remained. That, therefore, was the state of the family with respect to their dignity and the property which was attached to that dignity as an inalienable appanage.

The Madras Government took the whole matter into consideration, and recommended that a Bill should be introduced for the purpose of exempting the sons of Azim Jah as they succeeded to the title, not from criminal process which the present reigning Prince was exempted from, but from civil process, in the same way as their ancestors were exempted. They conceived that the time had arrived when this family, dignified as it may be, should, if the members of it committed a crime, be subject to the ordinary criminal law of the country; they conceived that the time had not arrived, that the members of the family had not become sufficiently assimilated to the ordinary society of the country, that they ought to be left to the ordinary law. They had, therefore, recommended that a Bill should be introduced to extend certain privileges and immunities now enjoyed by Prince Azim Jah to the next generation. When Mr. Hobhouse had the honour of introducing that Bill to the Council, he would explain more exactly the details of what was proposed to be done.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the further amendment of Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*).

He said that this was a matter which was connected with the general subject of merchant shipping, and it was probably known to the Members of the Council that the law of Merchant Shipping had been under review in this country, and that it was intended some time ago to introduce a measure amending and consolidating the existing Acts. That, however, was stopped by the Secretary of State, who thought that as the whole subject was under consideration in England, where a most elaborate Bill had been knocking at the doors of the House of Commons for three or four Sessions, and inasmuch as the questions of Shipping in India and in England were, to a great extent, the same, it was better that we should postpone the alteration of our law in India until we saw what was done in England. Therefore the